

Journal & Confederate.

VOL. I.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 12, 1865.

NO 33.

J. T. HERSHEMAN ... D. D. HOCOTT,
EDITORS.

Terms of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly per month	\$3.50
" " for Six Months	\$20.00
Weekly,	\$10.00
Single copy	\$1.00

Rates for Advertising:

For one Square—ten lines or less—ONE DOLLAR for the first insertion, and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent.
ORDINARY NOTICES, exceeding one square, charged at advertising rates.
Transient Advertisements and Job Work MUST BE PAID FOR IN ADVANCE.
No deduction made, except to our regular advertising patrons.

From Augusta.

A most disgraceful affair of mob violence transpired on yesterday morning, which, we trust, for the honor of our soldiers and the fair fame of the city, will never be repeated.

The sacking of the Government stores would have been proper enough had there been anything like fairness in the plunder of the property. As it was, a most unequal distribution was made of the spoils, and the parties engaged in the action have done great injury to their fellow soldiers who have yet to arrive.

We do not believe that many of those implicated were of Lee's or Johnston's armies, or, if so, they were instigated by shameless parties who have avoided the front of battle. This fact is made manifest by the alacrity with which the truly brave men rallied around General Wright and Colonel Fiser, who addressed the crowd in a thrilling and earnest manner. To these noble gentlemen and distinguished soldiers our people owe a deep debt of gratitude.

The most heinous part of the affair was in the pillage of Messrs. Neal & Whitlock's tobacco store. The stock of these gentlemen was of private ownership, and should have been respected. We know that some twenty boxes of tobacco stored in the establishment belonged to a gentleman whose whole fortune had been placed at the disposal of the Government, and who resolutely refused to sell his bonds, lest by so doing his example should be followed by those less patriotic than himself. The little all that he had saved is now gone, and the pilferers have the poor satisfaction of knowing that they have beggared a man who gave his son and property for their benefit.

Let there be no more destruction of private property. It is unmanly and cowardly. No true defender of his country should tarnish the glorious record of the past four years by a moment's rashness and for so insignificant a profit.

We understand that Augusta Bohler, of this place was shot and killed on the bridge near the factory.

A man on board one of the gunboats was killed for insubordination.

We have no heart to enter into the particulars of this mortifying event and dismiss it with the brief mention made above.—*Constitutionalist.*

There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the household on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks, a counsellor and a friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are planted in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly anchor. The home circle surrounded by such influences, has no ante-post of the joys of a heavenly home.

CAMDEN FRIDAY, MAY 12,

Having tried in vain to make use of Confederate money in the purchase of the necessities of life, we are compelled, in self-defence, to adopt the specie system, or its equivalent. All advertisements inserted in this paper at any time after the 1st inst., must be settled for in that way.

A GREAT DESIDERATUM.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of the people of Camden and vicinity to the advertisement of Mr. JAMES JONES—giving notice that he has established a grist mill at the railroad depot. His mill is new, and in good working condition. Having used meal and hominy ground at this mill, we can recommend it to the public as being above ordinary. The enterprise is deserving a liberal patronage.

Since the above was placed in type we have been the favored recipient of a couple sacks of meal and rice flour, for which Mr. JONES will please accept our acknowledgments. The meal is fine, and the rice flour is decidedly the most palatable article of the kind we have ever used.

A MUNICIPAL CURRENCY.—The city fathers of Camden, we learn, are effecting arrangements to issue a paper currency on a specie basis—certificates of indebtedness, which will no doubt, in a great measure, meet the wants of the people in this respect, and will be receivable in payment of taxes due the town. The amount issued will be small, and should be taken freely in course of trade and in liquidation of all indebtedness at a specie value. We should have no one in our midst patrimonial enough to depreciate, through speculation or otherwise, this currency.—Through this medium alone will we be enabled to carry on trade successfully with the people of our section. It is payable to the town of Camden for taxes and all other dues, and consequently equal to gold. Sharps and speculators, who are ever anxious to make their heavy per cent., will no doubt be on the alert seeking to hoard up and traffic in this currency. We mention this that the unsuspecting citizen holder may not be duped to part with these certificates at less than par value.

BE NOT DISCOURAGED.—Hope on, hope ever. Life's prospects may appear to you dreary and uninviting; life's realities may be painfully oppressive to your sensitive feeling; but with trustful confidence believe that He who made a way through the Red Sea for his redeemed ones to pass over, can easily light up your path with sunshine and strew it with fairest flowers. He who forms the night creates also the day. He who directs the course of the storm cloud also sends the fair weather out in the North. The railway of life does not always lie through tunnels. Another moment and your gladdened spirit may be enjoying the fine balmy air, and reveling in the beauties of earth and sky. It may be that you are even just now upon the verge of God's choicest blessing.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful sentiment:

Never desert a friend when enemies gather round him. When sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated and that his love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They deny its worth, who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

From Mexico.

MOVEMENTS OF PIERRE SOULE.—The N. Y. Herald of a late date gives the following items of news:

Pierre Soule, who arrived two weeks ago from Havana, is reported in the newspapers as having on hand a gigantic secessionist emigration scheme, but of what particular nature is not generally understood; perhaps it is an offshoot of the exploded Gwin affair. A more than usual number of Americans, loyal and disloyal, are in Mexico just now. Maj. Calhoun Benham, of the rebel army, and formerly United States District Attorney in California, has been here for several weeks confined to his room by illness, at the Iturbide Hotel. Captain Beauregard, brother of the General, is in Sonora, having passed through this city some weeks since on his way thither. General Shields, who has been for some months in Sinaloa, was arrested at Mazatlan recently by the French authorities, as a spy or suspicious personage; but by the intercession of Mr. Barrow, of Tepic, who visits Mazatlan for the purpose, he was liberated, and is expected in this city tomorrow, having arrived already at Guanajuato. He is believed to be a true blue Union man. Mr. Royal Phelps, a well known citizen of New York, has been here a few weeks, and returns by this steamer, via Havana. Mr. McLeod Murphy, formerly Superintendent of the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn, has recently arrived here, with the intention of engaging in some extensive engineering business.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—Over the great National road between Mexico and Vera Cruz incessant Detachments of Austrians, Belgians and Poles are continually arriving at Vera Cruz, and are at once marched into the uplands of the interior. The French are rapidly leaving, but not in proportional numbers.—The second Zouaves left Mexico on the 20th for Vera Cruz, on their return to France; and they will appear glad enough to go. As is well known, the Mexican war is not popular among them, and the sooner the country is cleared of French troops the better Maximilian will like it.

A TREATY BETWEEN SPAIN AND GUATEMALA has just been published in the Mexican news papers. It is long and full of Spanish details and superfluous verbiage; but in it Isabella acknowledges the independence of Guatemala, and formally renounces all claim to her former dependency—a decision which Spain has been, it seems, forty-two years in reaching. Spain has never been in haste to recognize republican governments. She was the last to yield to the United States a seat in the family of nations, and long years intervened before she would renounce her claims to Mexico after its act of separation. It seems, however, that she was not long in making up her mind as to the establishment of Maximilian's empire. In recognizing Guatemala the Queen conferred upon Rafael Carrera, President Dictator, of that country, the Order of Charles Third.

Whatever Carrera may have been in his earlier career, he is undoubtedly the man for Guatemala where his iron hand, like that of Dr. Francia, in Pataguay, has preserved order and maintained law among a people about as capable of appreciating or exercising the blessings of self government as so many Hottentots or Lascars. Some of the firmest adherents of Maximilian sometimes wish that he would show less heart and benevolence of character and exercise a little more of Carrera's Indian inflexibility. It requires no long residence among these descendant Spanish American populations to see that they need not only a master, but an absolute one whom they must

respect and fear. Under such a government alone can they last even a few more generations, and without it there will be in perpetuity the old scene of revolutions, bloodshed, anarchy and continual decay.

Inaugural Address of Pres. Johnson.

We take the following from the Richmond Whig of the 19th ultimo:

GENTLEMEN: I must be permitted to say that I have been almost overwhelmed by the announcement of the sad event which has so recently occurred. I feel incompetent to perform duties so important and responsible as those which have been so unexpectedly thrown upon me. As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the Government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the Administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance that I can now give of the future is reference to the past. The course which I have taken in the past, in connection with this rebellion, must be regarded as a guarantee of the future. The best energies of my life have been spent in endeavoring to establish and perpetuate the principles of free government, and I believe that the Government in passing through its present perils will settle down upon principles consonant with popular rights more permanent and enduring than heretofore. I must be permitted to say, if I understand the feelings of my own heart, that I have long labored to ameliorate and to alleviate the condition of the great mass of the American people. Toil and honest advocacy of the great principles of free government have been my lot. Duties have been mine—consequences are God's. This has been the foundation of my political creed, and I feel that in the end Government will triumph, and that these great principles will be permanently established. In conclusion, gentlemen, let me say that I want your encouragement and countenance. I shall ask and rely upon you and others in carrying the Government through its present perils. I feel, in making this request, that it will be heartily responded to by you and all other patriots and lovers of the rights and interests of a free people.

THE POUND STERLING.—The Journal of Commerce thus answers an inquiry often made: A correspondent asks for an explanation of "how many cents" are represented by a certain sterling quotation. He can always ascertain by multiplying the quotation by \$4.44, which is the nominal par. If the quotation for sterling is 100 per cent., then \$4.44 equal the pound; and 160x\$4.44, is \$7.11 (with a small fraction)—that is 160 per cent. equals seven dollars and eleven cents to the pound sterling. Various attempts have been made to conform the quotations for sterling to the simple rule of so many cents to the pound, but they have hitherto been unsuccessful. No other exchange quotation is so intricate. In French exchange "3.50" means that three francs and fifty centimes (i. e., three and a half francs) are reckoned to the dollar, and all the other quotations give so many cents to six dollar, guilder, or leading money piece of the country which is named in the reckoning.—Exchange on London or other British ports (called sterling exchange) is the only exception to this convenient rule. An inveterate habit is the only obstacle to a change, which should always quote the pound sterling at \$4.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.12 or whatever the its value might be at the selling rate.